

## THE 1984 WINTER OLYMPICS OPENS ON FEBRUARY 8

### A pre-Olympic report

The capital of the 14th Winter Olympics has already been fully taken over by the Games. Literally everything testifies to this: the multitude of flags with the five interlocking Olympic rings, the decorated streets and avenues, the multilingual speech of the foreign visitors. Everything seems gay and festive.

The Dobrinja settlement, not as far from the journalists who will tell the world about the Olympics is becoming more and more animated. Around 2,000 of them have moved into very busy.

The flags of the participating countries are growing in number in Molino, the Olympic Village. The flag of the Soviet Union can also be seen there. Most of the Soviet Olympians have already arrived in Sarajevo. According to the coaches they are all in high spirits and ready to show what they are capable of. Right after their arrival in Sarajevo the USSR ice-hockey team held their first training session.



The US ice-hockey team — winners of the Lake Placid Olympics — have also arrived. Experts say the US team is quite fast. Work is now in full swing in the main press centre of the Games.

At the 87th session of the IOC in Sarajevo IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch stressed the desire of the Olympic

Committee to deepen relations between sport and culture, science, training and education. It is particularly important, he said, that the IOC assist in the development of mass sport, which has become an integral part of everyday life.

He said that in the over 90 years of its existence, the IOC has shown itself to be an organization developing in the in-

Youthful Sarajevo residents taking a stroll in the company of wolf cub Vucko, the 1984 Winter Games mascot.

Photo AP-TASS

terests of human ideals. One event of interest in the cultural life of the Sarajevo Olympics was the opening of the exhibition "Sport in the USSR", showing 80 of the best works by leading TASS photo correspondents. The photos show the development of sport in the USSR under Soviet power.

### THE WINNING RACKET OF YULIYA SALNIKOVA

Moskovite Yuliya Salnikova was the outright winner at the Moscow open tennis championship just ended in Moscow. In the singles finals in a three-set match she beat Aydevaya from Kiev, and earlier,

together with S. Mokarova from Moscow Region, won the doubles. She won her third victory in an alliance with Raisep from Tallinn, winning the mixed doubles finals.



Yuliya Salnikova.

Photo by Boris Kruimov

### RÖHRL AND AUDI WIN FIRST STAGE

Top motor racers from eight European cities attended the Rallye Monte Carlo, which traditionally opens world motor racing championships, the 52nd to date. 204 of the 209 starters finished the course covering between 1,100 and 1,400 km depending on their point of departure.

A total of 200 crews were admitted to the second stage across the snow-covered Alps on a 1,400 km course. A French newspaper commented that the snow would be the ultimate umpire in the run-up to the event. In fact, the Lancia squad led by Finn Markku Alen would have an edge on dry and snowless roads, but snow and lower

temperatures tended to dampen their spirits. Their Audi rivals turned out to be supreme on slippery roads. That the weather was taking a turn for the worse was welcome news for the 300 hp full drive Audis. Even after the first five special high-speed stretches Audi provided the leading trio of Stig Blomqvist, Walter Röhrl and Hannu Mikkola. Ultimate Rally Röhrl won his fourth Rallye Monte Carlo. In 1980 he pulled off his first win driving a Fiat 131 Abarth. In 1982 he triumphed in an Opel Ascona and last year his winning car was a Lancia Rally 037.

### LAUREATES OF THE CHESS YEAR

National champions Anatoly Karpov and Boris Spassky will have become the laureates of "Laureate of the Chess Year" titles.

Prizes for the best games of the year were awarded to Yuri Kasparov (for his match with

Hungarian Lajos Portisch at the international tournament in Yag-slay town of Niksic) and Vasily Smyslov (for his victory in the 1983 USSR championship match in the 1983 championship against Zaitzky of Hungary).

### USSR INVITES CHESS PLAYERS

February 9 will see the opening of the international chess tournament in Lvov, the first of nine such tournaments to be held in the USSR this year. They will be held in rapid succession. For instance, the Lvov tournament will end on February 20 and after that will come two women's tournaments. One will be held from March 23 to April 12 in Moscow and the other on April 23 May 12 in Tbilisi, capital of Georgia, where most top Soviet women players live.

After an interval of two weeks—from May 29 finishing on June 18—the third international competition in memory of noted Soviet Grandmaster Alexander Kotov will be held in Leningrad. The first two will be in Kislovodsk and Lvov. A men's international tournament will be held in Moscow on June 1-21, with another being held in Leningrad on June 20-

July 15; the festival "Navy" will be held in Sochi, July 16-25. On October 11, an 8-day programme will include the national men's memorial to the great Russian player, Aleksandr Alekhin and a women's tournament, and finally, on October 21, a men's competition. The main events of the USSR chess calendar are the USSR championship (the 1983-84 season) with the participation of 5,000 players, the USSR Grandmasters' Lidiya Savitskaia and Irina Levitina, which on March 6 to Sochi, and the USSR women's championship—Vasily Smyslov and Yuri Kasparov—will begin March 9 in Vilnius—ending the matches for the "crowd," the challenger final match play with world champion Anatoly Karpov and Boris Spassky in the autumn.

### FOUR WORLD RECORDS IN MILAN

Four top world records were set by athletes from Italy, Spain and the USSR, in the Milan Palasport covered stadium.

20-year old Soviet high jumper Igor Pakhin reached 2.05 m, "adding" a centimetre to the former achievement set in March 1978 by Vladimir Yashchenko. Sergei Bubka from the Ukraine pole-vaulted 5.92 m,

a centimetre more than the world record he set in 1981.

Italian Giulliana Sile set 3 km indoors in 12:00.10 sec.

A quartet of Italian runners — Pavoni, Bonzi, Tili and Simonato finished 1:24.15 in the 4x200 m



Our photo shows a tense moment during one of the finals in the Moscow subdivision of the USSR volleyball championships. Central Army Club beat Moscow Region Technical School 3-0.

Photo by Yuri

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## ADDRESS

of the CPSU Central Committee,  
the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet,  
the USSR Council of Ministers  
to the Communist Party, the Soviet People

Dear Comrades,  
The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet people have suffered a grievous loss. Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov, an outstanding leader of Leninist Party and the Soviet State, an ardent patriot, an indefatigable fighter for peace and communism, has passed away.

His life was a model of selfless service to the interests of the Party and the people, to the great cause of Lenin. In all the posts in which he worked at the bidding of the Party, Yuri Andropov gave all his energy, his knowledge, his immense experience of life to the steady implementation of the policies of the Party, to the struggle for the triumph of communist ideas.

The qualities of a major political leader were brilliantly revealed in the entire multifaceted activities of Yuri Andropov, whether in Komsomol work, in the organization of the guerrilla movement in Karelia during the years of the Great Patriotic War, or in responsible sections of Party and diplomatic work. He put a great deal of his energy into strengthening the security of our state.

To the fullest extent, the outstanding abilities and organizational talent of Comrade Andropov were revealed as a leader of the Leninist type during his work as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Yuri Andropov stood at the head of the CPSU Central Committee for only a short time. However, during this time the Party, following the course mapped out by its 26th Congress, and creatively enriching it, ensured the country's confident progress along all paths in the economic and social life.

Important landmarks in the life of the Party and people and in the strengthening of their indestructible unity were the November 1982 and June and December 1983 Plenary Meetings of the CPSU Central Committee. In the decisions of the Plenary Meetings, and in the speeches of Yuri Andropov, the modern strategy of the Party was elaborated and specified — the strategy of the perfection of mature socialism.

In this period, the efforts of the Party and the people were concentrated on the acceleration of the development of the economy, on the improvements in the management of the national economy, on strengthening of Party, state and labour discipline, on increasing the responsibility of cadres and the development of creative initiative among the masses.

The Party's measures have but one goal — to raise the living standards of the Soviet people and consolidate the power of the Soviet State. Here, as elsewhere, Yuri Andropov's work has been invaluable.

He also made a significant contribution to the promotion of extensive cooperation among the socialist community nations, to the greater unity and cohesion of the international communist and working class movement, and to support for the peoples' fight for freedom and independence.

Under his leadership the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet State have consistently and steadily implemented Leninist foreign policy aimed at averting the threat of the thermonuclear war, rebuffing the aggressive ploys of imperialism, and at consolidating peace and the security of nations.

In these days of mourning Communists and the entire Soviet people rally still closer behind the Leninist Party's Central Committee and the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet people regard the Communist Party as their tried and tested collective leader and are resolved to work unwaveringly to implement its home and foreign policy which expresses their basic interests. The Party's Leninist line is unshakable, since the Party has a clear programme of action formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Plenary Meetings of its Central Committee.

The CPSU will continue its steadfast and purposeful work to boost production, accelerate scientific and technological progress, consolidate self-discipline, and to up-grade the quality of life of the Soviet people. It will work to bolster the indestructible union of the working class, collective farmers and intelligentsia, the fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples, to promote socialist democracy, and educate people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism, and loyalty to the great communist ideals.

(Continued on page 8)

### State of Mourning in the USSR

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have decreed:

1. In view of the passing of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuri Andropov, the country shall be in a state of mourning on 11, 12, 13 and 14 February.

On the day of his funeral, no classes shall be held in primary, eight-year, or secondary schools.

2. At the moment when Yuri Andropov's body is laid to rest, gun salutes shall be fired in Moscow, the capitals of constituent republics, and in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tuva, in the hero-fortress Brest, and also in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-on-Don, Khabarovsk, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chabarovsk, Vladivostok, Severomorsk, Stavropol, and Petropavlovsk.

At the same time work shall be suspended for five minutes at all enterprises and organizations throughout the territory of the Soviet Union with the exception of the enterprises with a continuous production cycle, and for three minutes a salute shall be given with sirens at factories, railways and on river- and seagoing ships.

### MEDICAL STATEMENT

Yuri Andropov, born in 1914, suffered from interstitial nephritis, nephrosclerosis and secondary hypertension, and diabetes, which were complicated by chronic renal insufficiency.

Since February 1983, in view of a cessation in the functioning of the kidneys, he was placed under treatment by means of hemodialysis ("artificial kidney machine").

The treatment which he sustained ensured a satisfactory state of health and working condition. However, by the end of January 1984 his health declined in view of the growing dystrophic changes in the internal organs and increased hypotension.

His death came at 4:50 a.m. on February 9 following growing cardiovascular insufficiency and arrest in breathing.

The postmortem examination completely confirmed the diagnosis.

The medical statement was signed by Academician Ye. Chazov and other prominent workers in Soviet medicine.

In the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers

Yuri  
Vladimirovich  
ANDROPOV

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have decided:

1. To form the Funeral Commission for the burial of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov. This Commission consists of K. U. Chernenko (Chairman), G. A. Aliev, V. I. Voronnikov, M. S. Gromyko, G. V. Romanov, M. S. Solomentsev, N. A. Tikhonov, D. P. Ustinov, V. V. Kuznetsov, B. N. Ponomarev, V. M. Chabrikov, M. V. Zimyanin, Ye. K. Ligachov, A. P. Alexandrov, S. A. Shalayev, V. M. Mishin, G. M. Markov, T. N. Khrennikov, N. A. Ponomarev, V. V. Terebikhov, I. I. Sinkin, M. A. Ulyanov, P. I. Klimuk, V. S. Chicherov, L. I. Abramova.

2. To lay Yuri Andropov to rest in Red Square.

### FROM THE FUNERAL COMMISSION

The Commission announces that the coffin carrying the body of Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov will lie in the Hall of Columns at the House of Trade Unions on February 11, 1984.

The period of time for working people to pay their last respects to Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov will be on February 11, from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m., and on February 12 and 13, from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

(Continued on page 8)



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# ADDRESS

## OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE PRESIDUM OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET, THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY, THE SOVIET PEOPLE

(Continued from page 1)

At a time of gravely escalating world tensions the CPSU and the Soviet Government see it as their supreme duty to consistently defend peace, show patience and vigilance, resolutely foil imperialism's adventurist designs and to build up the country's defences.

The Soviet people are wholeheartedly opposed to the solution of outstanding world issues by force. Our ideal is a world without war. In our drive for lasting peace we enjoy the support of the fraternal socialist countries, of communist and workers' parties, of the fighters for national and social liberation, and of the masses opposed to thermonuclear holocaust.

Our Party and state will continue to unswervingly translate into life the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems. We want to live in peace with all nations and to cooperate actively with governments and organizations willing to work honestly and constructively in the name of peace.

The Soviet people are well aware that the Party and its leading organ, the Central Committee, are totally devoted to the Leninist

line and the Great October cause. Popular trust is sacred for the Party, which sees as its supreme objective the promotion of the well-being and happiness of the Soviet people. The unity of Party and people has been, is and will ever be the source of our strength.

In the memory of Communists, of all Soviet people, Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov will remain forever as a man utterly devoted to the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin, principled and modest, close to the working people, considerate to their needs and concerns, a man who was capable of subordinating everything to the interests of the socialist Motherland.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR express profound confidence that Communists, and all Soviet people will prove with new vigour their class consciousness and self-discipline, their high collective qualities, and will ensure by their purposeful and selfless labour the implementation of economic plans and socialist obligations and the further prosperity of our great Motherland.

# Yuri Vladimirovich ANDROPOV

(Continued from page 1)

Yaroslavl Regional Committee of the Young Communist League. In the same year, he joined the Communist Party. In 1940, Yuri Andropov became First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Karelia.

Since the very first days of the Great Patriotic War, Yuri Andropov was active in the partisan movement in Karelia. He organized the YCL underground operations, worked among the young people on the Soviet territory temporarily occupied by the enemy, and sent combat groups across the front into the Nazi rear and implemented operations behind the enemy lines.

After the city of Petrozavodsk was freed of fascist invaders in 1944, Yuri Andropov was assigned to Party work as Second Secretary of the Petrozavodsk Party City Committee and in 1947 he was appointed Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Karelia. In 1951, he was transferred to the CPSU Central Committee where he started off as inspector and was subsequently made head of a Central Committee subdepartment.

In 1953, he was assigned to diplomatic work at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in 1954 he was appointed USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Hungarian People's Republic.

In 1957, he was appointed head of a CPSU Central Committee department.

At the 1961 22nd Congress and at all subsequent Party Congresses he was elected Member of the CPSU Central Committee. Between 1962 and 1967 he was Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In 1967, he was elected Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and since 1973 he has been a Politbureau Member.

Between 1967 and 1982 Yuri Andropov was on a Party assignment as head of the USSR State Security Committee.

In May 1982, he was re-elected Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On November 12, 1982 at an Extraordinary Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov was elected General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Yuri Andropov was a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the third and sixth-term convocations. In June 1983, at the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the tenth convocation, he was elected President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In all the posts to which he was assigned by the Party Yuri Andropov showed striking devotion to the great Leninist cause, giving himself unstintingly to the promotion of Party political and organization activities, to raising its leading role in the life of Soviet society and the high responsibility of every Communist to both Party and people. He promoted undeviating adherence to the Leninist norms of Party life and a collective approach in the work of Party bodies—from the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee down to local Party committees.

He made a significant contribution to the theoretical formulation of vital problems of our day. His speeches and works provide a profound analysis of the current stage of the development of Soviet society and a clear outline of the present and future goals of the Party and Soviet State in the building of communism.

Yuri Andropov's main preoccupation was to ensure the implementation of the creative plans formulated by the 26th Party Congress and by the November 1982 and subsequent plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee. In his speeches he highlighted the need to raise the efficiency of production and quality of work and to upgrade management, planning and the economic mechanism. He attached tremendous importance to the

initiative of working people in securing stricter discipline and order and in raising organization and responsibility.

Yuri Andropov's address at the December 1983 Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee provided a searching analysis and conclusions on cardinal areas affecting the country's continued economic advancement. This important political document was a striking reflection of the socio-economic policy of the Party and Soviet State at the present stage.

Lenin's nationalities policy was further developed in Yuri Andropov's report, "Sixty Years of the USSR". In this report, he summed up the implementation in this country of the ideas of friendship and brotherhood and complete equality between all nations and nationalities of this country.

Yuri Andropov took constant care to perfect the ideological work of the Party, to elevate ethics and morality, and to work for an all-out improvement in the communist education of the working people.

Standing at the head of the USSR Defence Council, Yuri Andropov gave his constant attention to the development of the USSR Armed Forces and to the maintenance of the defence capacity of the homeland at a proper level.

Yuri Andropov gave much of his strength and energy to the implementation of the Peace Programme. Statements and other speeches by Yuri Andropov contain a profound analysis of the current international situation, reveal the sources of the tensions and show ways to struggle with the danger hovering over mankind. These documents set forth the major constructive initiatives put forward by the Party and aimed at the strengthening of universal peace and international security. Yuri Andropov worked indefatigably for the strengthening of cooperation, unity and cohesion between the socialist countries, the interna-

tional communist and workers' movement, and in support of the national liberation struggle of the peoples.

Yuri Andropov gave much of his energy to developing healthy foundations in international relations and to asserting the principles of détente, and to strengthening the basis of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, to curbing the arms race, and to the removal of the threat of nuclear war.

These activities carried out by Yuri Andropov found warm response and unanimous support among all the Soviet people, and millions of people abroad.

For his outstanding services to his Motherland, Yuri Andropov, a fine leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, had the title of Hero of the Socialist Labour conferred on him in 1974. He was awarded four Orders of Lenin, Order of the October Revolution, Order of the Red Banner, three orders of the Red Banner of Labour and a number of medals.

Soviet Communists and all working people along with our foreign friends viewed Yuri Andropov as an outstanding leader of the Leninist type. He was known for his qualities of consideration and compassion for other people and his personal modesty. He commanded profound respect and trust among the Soviet people. The entire life of Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov, from a worker to the post of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is a brilliant example of selfless service to the Party and people.

The radiant image of Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov as a fighter for peace and people's well-being will forever remain in the hearts of the Communists and the entire Soviet people.

## CRUISE MISSILES IN SICILY

Rome. The first batch of American medium range cruise missiles has arrived at the Comiso base in Sicily from the US air and naval base at Sigonella where they were left for temporary storage. The arrival of the missiles was kept a tight secret and took place at night time. The column of heavy duty trucks carrying them was accompanied by reinforced units of carabinieri and American military police all the way from Sigonella to Comiso. The deployment of the Tomahawks and their activation have thus begun at least a month ahead of schedule.

## NO PHILANTHROPY FROM USA

Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee of the House of Representatives in the US Congress Cus Vatron has condemned the proposal made by the Reagan administration to cut back the contribution which the United States makes to UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund.

He says that the proposal by the administration for the withdrawal of funds for UNICEF next fiscal year is cynical and devoid of human compassion, as the United States is curtailing its participation in a number of international programmes of aid to children under the United Nations' auspices. Commenting on Vatron's statement, Assistant US Secretary of State Gregory Staveland said that the decision to reduce the American contribution had been taken in keeping with the administration's budgetary priorities.

## NASA ANALYZES FAILURE

New York. Specialists from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA, are still sorting out the reasons for the faulty launching of the Western Union Communications Company and the Palapa-2 satellite from the Palapa-2 launch vehicle.

It is believed that in both cases there was a breakdown in the rocket engine unit or the so-called interorbital tug. A spokesman for NASA said that any launching of satellites using the tug will not continue until the reasons for the failures have been established and removed. This failure has jeopardized the programme for putting into orbit five satellites from space shuttles this year. For NASA financial considerations are important: the faulty operation of the interorbital tugs undermines NASA's position in its competition with Ariane Space, the West European aerospace company, which will divert from NASA a net profit of ten million dollars for each launching.

## FACTS and EVENTS

A massive demonstration has been held outside the Israeli Prime Minister's residence to protest against the aggression in Lebanon and the "pacification" of the occupied Arab lands. Nearly 50,000 people, demanding the resignation of the Israeli Shamir government, took part in the demonstration staged by the "Peace Now" movement.

In Addis Ababa, these leaders of the "Ethiopian popular democratic union" have been exposed and arrested on charges of engaging in counter-revolutionary activities. This underground grouping acted in the interests of the feudals.

## THE WORLD

# SALYUT-7 RECEIVES ITS THIRD EXPEDITION



Leonid Kizim (right), Vladimir Solovoyov (centre) and Oleg Atkov at the Yuri Gagarin Space Training Centre.

A crew of three Soviet cosmonauts — Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovoyov, and Oleg Atkov — have started their mission aboard the Salyut-7 space station. Here is what Vitaly Sevastyanov, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR, has to say on this occasion.

This is the third mission to the Salyut-7 station. The cosmonauts are expected to carry out a great number of scientific and applied experiments. The programme also includes technological and astrophysical studies, and photographing and observing the Earth to meet the requirements of various industries. Oleg Atkov, Cand. Sc. (Medicine), will, we believe, be able to considerably improve life science studies. The major subject-matter is the influence of weightlessness and other factors of space flight on a human being and his cardio-vascular system. Oleg himself and his two crewmates will serve as objects for his research. Leonid Kizim, the crew commander, is a professional test

pilot on his second flight in space. He was the commander of the Soyuz T-3 spacecraft which docked with the Salyut-6 station. Vladimir Solovoyov, the flight engineer, is a newcomer to space, and had earlier been a back up for the Soviet-French mission. Oleg Atkov, also in space for the first time, has worked for the All-Union Cardiology Centre in Moscow.

The Salyut-7 space station has been in space for almost two years, since April 1982. It has been home away from home for several expeditions. Its first crew — Berezhov and Lubev — set an endurance record of 211 days in outer space. This longest ever flight witnessed several bright occasions; first, the station was visited by an inter-

## U.S. DIPLOMATS EXPELLED

Paris. The four US Embassy employees who were expelled from Ethiopia had been engaged in actively incompatible with their diplomatic status, reports Agence France-Presse from Addis Ababa citing "sources close to the Ethiopian Government". At least one of the diplomats was "caught red-handed" during the organizing and carrying out of anti-government actions together with some Ethiopian citizens. AFP points out that the US Embassy has also been supplied with "complete and exhaustive" explanations of why the diplomats were expelled.

The report notes that the US diplomats were sent from Ethiopia several days after the announcement by the Provisional Military Administrative Council of that country about the arrest of a group of counter-revolutionary elements who were engaged in collecting classified information destined for imperialist powers and in spreading provocative rumours and subversive leaflets. It would seem, concludes AFP, that there is a direct link between these two events.

Povilas KRIVICKAS

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### 'PEACE-KEEPERS' ON THE RAMPAGE

It is hard to imagine worse acts of arbitrary rule and violence than those that are perpetrated by Washington in Lebanon, writes Yuri Glukhov in PRAVDA.

From every rooftop, the American military "peace-keepers" shout blue murder about "Syrian interference" and "Moscow's intrigues". This creates the impression that it is not American artillery and aircraft that pounds Beirut, and not the orders from the American president that causes women and children to be killed in the Lebanese capital, and that it is not America's ally Israel engaged in these acts of violence together with the United States.

But the world is not blind. Nations know the falsity of Ronald Reagan's imagined concern over the fate of Lebanon and security in the Middle East.

### INTIMIDATION IS BAD FOR TRUST

In one of his latest speeches Reagan remarked that nuclear war is unwinnable. Can this be interpreted as a change in outlook, asks Vladimir Lomelko in the LITBURNAYA GAZETA.

There is a wealth of facts to contradict that conclusion, however. Suffice it to consider NATO plans and statements by its political and military leaders. Last May, says Lomelko, I met NATO secretary general Joseph Lunn in Brussels and asked him, among other things, why NATO would not follow the Soviet example by renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons and why it would not abandon its philosophy of intimidation. Lunn answered that this was part of NATO strategy and tactics and that the other side, i.e., the Soviet Union, had to be kept in ignorance of actions NATO might take, as this uncertainty instilled in the enemy was also a weapon of sorts. And here a question arises: having a direct bearing on the goals of the Stockholm Conference, if one is seeking for trust any intimidation tactics should be discarded.

In his latest speech President Reagan, however, puts a lot of emphasis on intimidation. In my view, the author concludes, intimidation and trust just do not go together.

### WHO STANDS TO GAIN FROM THE WEST GERMAN MILITARY POTENTIAL?

Commenting on the decision of parliamentarians from a number of NATO countries to recommend that the Council of the Western European Union lift the limitations earlier imposed on the Federal Republic of Germany regarding the production of guided and long-range weapons, i.e., missiles and strategic bombers, Yu. Seviov writes in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper.

Any unbiased reader who follows international developments closely will realize that this criminal idea, however it may be camouflaged, answers first and foremost to the interests of reactionary and warlike circles in the United States and NATO. It is Washington and NATO who are pushing the Federal Republic of Germany towards building up its military potential and armed forces. It is the military and political leadership in NATO who are seeking to turn West Germany into a nuclear missile bridgehead for the bloc in Europe and to use its armed forces, the Bundeswehr, as the basis for a motley list. And, finally, it is the United States which, assigns to West Germany role of mainstay of militarism and anti-Communism in mainland Europe.

### REAGAN AND HIS VOTERS

February is not a decisive month for the American presidential elections due this November, writes Stanislav Kondrashov in IZVESTIA. In the forthcoming frantic election year, the fickle American voters may change their minds all too often. Nevertheless, it would be useful to turn our attention to the subject of just what it is about Reagan that attracts voters and just what sort of a voter he attracts.

It is well known that 35 million Americans live below the official poverty line, that two million have no homes of their own, and that the welfare programmes are constantly cut back. Under Reagan, the plight of this category of Americans has grown worse. But first, not many of this section of the community will go to the polling booths, and, second, it is not among them that Reagan is looking for voters. To raise public compassion was never a Reagan gambit. No, he rather aims among his fellow-countrymen that eternal attractant which waxes particularly strong under capitalism — a sentiment which is well summed up by the proverb, "Charity begins at home". This provides the moral for, rather, (immoral) justification for Reaganomics. Reagan relies not on the dispossessed, but on the political middle-of-the-roads, those who hold dear the proverb about charity beginning at home; he depends on the numerous "middle class" to whom he boasts of an economic revival, stable prices and a lower income tax.

## BRIBE-TAKING BANKERS

Seoul. A group of South Korean bankers who had close links with the government have been found guilty of bribe-taking and embezzlement.

They include former manager of the South Korean central bank who took several million dollars in bribes from his clients. The prosecutor at the trial demanded that the accused should be sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. This is the biggest scandal to have broken in South Korea since last year when parliament passed a law providing for a maximum term of imprisonment or capital punishment for such crimes. Reuters reports.

### Bikini's reminder

Sydney. It is 25 years now since the USA stopped atmospheric nuclear tests over Bikini Atoll under pressure from the world public, but the island is still unsuitable for human habitation.

This is the conclusion, accordingly, to the "Pacific Islands Monthly", of American scientists who examined the island where 23 atomic and hydrogen bombs were exploded in the 40s and 50s. The fish off the island's coast and the rain water, they concluded, are now harmless to man but very vegetables and fruits grown there are still radioactive. The damage could be partly redressed by purifying the topsoil, a task estimated to cost 100,000,000 dollars which Washington appears unwilling to shoulder.



## Round the Soviet Union

● **BIOLOGISTS AND HUNTING EXPERTS IN SOUTH TAJIKISTAN (A REPUBLIC IN CENTRAL ASIA) HAVE REGISTERED FROM A PLANE THE POPULATION OF MOUNTAIN GOATS, one of the rarest breeds of alpine fauna. The count was part of a comprehensive programme aimed at saving endangered animals. The main research was carried out on the Dzhirgatal reserve which has the largest concentration of mountain goats. The reserve staff will study the possibilities of breeding them in nurseries.**

● **FARMERS IN UZBEKISTAN, A SOVIET CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC, HAVE BEGUN PLANTING AN ALMOND ORCHARD IN THE SPURS OF THE ZAFARSHAN RIDGE. Local scientists have developed techniques to grow almonds on industrial plantations, enabling yields of one tonne of almonds per hectare. Almonds are a valuable food and medicine and industrial raw material. Almond trees will be planted on 2,000 hectares of mountain terraces.**

## POWER BRIDGE IN OPERATION

Now that its last 500 KV section (Refinskaya power station — Tyumen) has gone into operation the construction of a second power line linking the oil and gas fields in Western Siberia with the Ural power system has been completed.

The Siberian oil fields are not expected to be long-time users of Ural electricity. For several thermal stations are now being built at rapid speed north of Tyumen — in Surgut, Nizhnevartovsk, Urenгой and Tobolsk. They will burn natural gas and oil gas. And in the near future, current will flow along the recently built power bridge — but in the opposite direction.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### WHAT LIES BEHIND OUR NEW LAWS

The USSR Law on Labour Collectives is only one of a number of new laws recently adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet. Other recent legislation includes the Law on the Basic Authority of the Territorial, Regional, and District Soviets of People's Deputies, laws on the USSR Supreme Court, the USSR Prosecutor General's Office and the lawyers' corps, plus laws on the State Arbitration and the Law on Housing. Why are new laws necessary? This question is answered in the *NOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* newspaper by P. S. Sedukhin, Deputy Head of the Legal Department at the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The need for new legislation is caused by the development of the economy, by the growth in the material and spiritual needs of working people, and by the necessity to improve and perfect social relations. A graphic example is provided by the foundations for Housing Legislation law, the first law of its kind in Soviet legal history. This law has been necessitated by the growth in welfare and by the expansion of housing construction.

The new law is directed not only towards the effective use and preservation of the housing fund, it also facilitates the exercise of the constituent right to granting new housing. The principle according to which housing is provided to a family in the form of a self-contained flat for an indefinite period of time has been given legal expression for the first time.

### SOCIAL CHANGES IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

What are the characteristic peculiarities of the social changes taking place in the countryside? In answer to this question, the magazine *POLITICHESKOYE SAMOBYRAZOVANIYE* writes:

First of all, the overall number of people living in the countryside is gradually going down both in relative and absolute terms. Whereas in 1913, the rural population made up 82 per cent of the country's pop-

## A CENTURY OF INDUSTRIAL ROBOTS

The 20th century has already been dubbed the Age of the Atom, the Space Age, the Age of Electronics. It equally deserves to be called the Age of Industrial Robots.

In our photos you see industrial robots at the laboratory stage and already in operation at a factory.

In 1983 alone, over 11 thousand mechanized or automated production lines were installed in the USSR, and 10,700 robots capable of doing many jobs were manufactured.

A robot saves eight to ten thousand roubles a year and can do the work of two to three men. The wide use of industrial robots and automated



production lines increases productivity and helps cope with the shortage of manpower which the Soviet economy has been experiencing for some time. In addition robots are a welcome substitute for human beings in hazardous and stress-

ful environments (in outer space, for example, underwater operations or in cases of exposure to radiation). In the USSR it is planned to introduce more than 50 thousand robots into industry by 1985.

## OMNIPOTENT LASERS

Cutting steel sheets, powder surfacing, welding and thermal treatment are just some of the uses to which a laser beam can be put. Thus it replaces a whole complex of specialized equipment.

To make the laser "universal" Leningrad specialists have now worked out a new system for controlling the range of luminous flux. Though the capacity of the quantum generator used in their tests and, conse-

quently, energy consumption was not big — only five kilowatts, a high concentration of energy — 1,000 times that of an electric arc — was achieved.

Laser quickly readjusts itself; the lens is replaced automatically — and it is ready to fulfil a new function. Such a laser device can be used in automatic flexible production technologies.

## Rolled steel for gas pipelines

The thick-sheet 3,000 mm rolling mill under construction at the Zavod Ilyicha factory in Zhdanov, the Ukraine, will help in providing this country's national economy with steel. The mill's first stage has been commissioned and will turn out 1.2 million tonnes a year. The steel will primarily be used for making large-diameter oil and gas pipes capable of withstanding a 100 atmospheres pressure under very low temperatures.

## Turbines with regulated capacity

A turbine developed by the specialists in the Ukraine can regulate the production of electric energy depending on the changing needs of consumers. The Kirov plant has not such a turbine to the Shulshskaya hydropower station in Siberia. It is the first machine of this type in Siberia and is distinguished for its wide range of capacities and high manoeuvrability.

An important step has been made towards the development of a series of powerful under hydroturbines. This kind of turbine is capable of producing 230,000 kilowatts which is something of a world record. The turning blades of the turbine are particularly durable, easily changing the angle of the water flow. The blades are controlled by highly sensitive automatic machines. This ensures the most effective use of hydraulic energy.

Such turbines will be made for other hydropower stations in the country as well.

## New mines in Donbas

The construction of a shaft which can be considered one of the country's deepest has been completed in Donbas, the Ukraine. Equipped with powerful underground machines, it will ensure, together with four other shafts, the production of 2,100,000 tonnes of anthracite a year. The shaft will exceed the capacity of four coal mining enterprises put together in that area. With its commissioning the enterprises will complete the preparation of coal seams. The mine will begin production in 1985.

Mine No. 3 with a rated capacity of 2,400,000 tonnes of coking coal per year is to go into operation at the end of the current five-year plan period (1981-85). This will double the production of coal in a new industrial region — South Donbas.

These new mines will be followed by another two.

large mechanized ports and from there transhipped to the recipient by smaller types of transport. Giant ships operating on "mainline routes" should ensure a steady flow of traffic. As for the future, there are deep plans for cargo and transport ships which cruise under the ice and come to the surface only in harbours. It is believed that with a displacement of over 25,000 tonnes and a speed of over 18 knots such submarine transport will be much more economical than surface ships.

Many problems still remain to be solved. But forecasts already show that by the year 2000 the volume of sea carriage will almost double.

## LAKE SEVAN: ECOLOGY AND ECONOMICS

The Arpa River recently began to flow along its new bed cut through mountains and stretching for many kilometres in order to help raise the level of the alpine Lake Sevan in Armenia, writes the newspaper *IZVESTIA*. A new and comprehensive scheme has been worked out in the republic for the protection and utilization of the natural resources of this unique lake. The possibility of supplying Sevan with a part of the flow of the Vorotan, Agstev and other rivers is now under discussion. On one hand this will help stabilize the level of the lake and, on the other, utilize the alpine position of the lake for the generation of electric energy by seven stations of the Sevan-Ardan complex. In working out the new system not only the lake but also the whole of its basin and huge water intake area is investigated.

This new scheme is something of a departure from the usual because the interests of ecology and economics are closely intertwined in it, the paper stresses. At the turn of this century water consumption from Sevan for producing energy will be reduced and the lake will be used mainly for supplying drinking water and irrigating fields. Nevertheless, the flow of the Razdan will not cease.

Scientists believe that to maintain water exchange in the lake is one of the main conditions for keeping it ecologically balanced.

## GETTING READY FOR FESTIVAL IN MOSCOW

The participants of the international winter students camp in Suzdal have come out in support of the Soviet YCL's proposal that the 12th World Youth and Students Festival be held in Moscow in 1985. Young men and women from 45 countries have come to holiday in the ancient Russian city of Suzdal at the invitation of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations (CYO) and the USSR Students' Council.

One of the main themes for discussion at the four-day conference, "Youth and Students Against Nuclear War, for Peace, National Independence and Social Progress", held at the camp, was the training of highly skilled specialists for countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Speakers addressing the conference pointed out that to date the USSR had trained 187 thousand specialists in 300 different professions.

Soon to join their ranks is a student from India Dohen Buragohino who is in his third year of studies at the Lvov Polytechnical Institute. Ten years ago Soviet engineers helped to find oil in my state, says Dohen. At present, a large share of Indian oil is produced in Assam. I specialize in oil refining. I chose this occupation because I know that India needs specialists in this field.

Like many of his fellow holiday-makers at the camp (who were awarded scholarships by the CYO of the USSR, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and the International Union of Students) and activists of the foreign student organizations in this country, Dohen does much by way of voluntary work for the community. In Suzdal he was elected member of the camp council, the students' self-government body.

Our holiday was a great success, he says with pleasure. We saw monuments of ancient Russian architecture in Suzdal and Vladimir, attended concerts given by leading ensembles and soloists and took part in the dances and amusements provided by the Russian Winter festival. We will long remember the rally of peace in Vladimir. We lived in an atmosphere of genuine friendship. I believe that similar friendship and mutual understanding will prevail at the forthcoming festival in Moscow. All the students at the camp unanimously supported the proposal put forward by Soviet young men and women attending a youth rally at the end of last autumn in Leningrad, that the 12th Youth and Students' Festival should be held in Moscow in 1985. In a declaration adopted by the participants of our camp we express confidence that the forthcoming festival will be a powerful demonstration of the loyalty of young people and students all over the world to peace, friendship and international solidarity. We students from different countries are making out preparations for the festival.

Dmitry GVOZDEV



Students who are spending their winter holidays at the international camp are on a tour of Suzdal.

## A craft revived

Painted tea sets like those left behind by the Urala potters of the 19th century have appeared in the house of Urala residents. The complicated craft of their forefathers, who were connoisseurs of the delicate ceramic casting, was restored by the craftsmen of the Fyodorovka building materials integrated plant which produces about 100 different articles.

At one time the old Fyodorovka village in the Urala was famous in the whole region for its skillful potters. Customers arrived there from remote villages in the steppe and northern forests to buy their artefacts.

In due course the crafts died away and more replaced by numerous substitutes made of calcinated clay. But, it seems that people were probably wrong in removing them from the shelves.

Water in clay vessels remains fresh and cool for a longer time, milk turns sour more slowly and food is especially aromatic and tasty — and for these reasons the kilned pot once again holds an honoured place in the village.

## Unique finds

A display of archaeological finds has opened in Moscow's Museum of the Arts of Oriental Peoples.

It is called "Masterpieces of Early and Medieval Tajikistan". Unique monuments of culture were discovered in digs carried out by a south Tajik expedition led by B. Litvinov, D. Sc. (History), from Moscow. The display is dedicated to a decade of this expedition.

The earliest finds date from the Bronze Age. The implements and decorations were found in the digs of settlements



● The head of a Buddha (7th-8th century A.D.).



● The head of a Buddha (7th-8th century A.D.).

In the foothills of the Pamirs. Fine artwork marks the gold and silver jewelry of the second and third centuries B.C., among them pendants, earrings and buckles.

Specimens of clay painted sculpture, architectural decorations and details of large-scale painting are evidence of the high culture of the peoples who lived in the territory of Badkhiya.

Ceramics and coins on display date from various historical periods, including the epoch of great Central Asian scholar Ibn Sina (Avicenna), who lived in 980-1037.

## Science and technology

### RADIOPHYSICISTS MAKE A DISCOVERY

A new discovery in radiophysics has been entered into the USSR State Register of Discoveries. A team of scientists from the Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Moscow University have worked out in theory and confirmed by experiment a new way of amplifying the oscillations arising in superconductors.

It is common knowledge that regular changes of the condenser capacity in current oscillations may be stimulated in the electric circuit, says one of the authors of the work, V. Gubankov, D. Sc. (Physics and Mathematics). Such a method of stimulating oscillations is called parametric. Up to now it was considered that to do this certain conditions had to be maintained. For example, the frequency of changes of condenser capacity should be exactly twice that of the frequency of current oscillations. However, in the process of studying the properties of superconductors we managed to establish that the parametric amplification of oscillations without frequency restrictions is possible.

This discovery by Moscow scientists introduces radical changes in existing ideas on the parametric interaction of oscillations. It provides a basis for an examination of the sphere of radiophysical phenomena, not hitherto studied, and stimulates the search for similar effects in plasma and other media.

### VALUE OF SPACE

#### PHOTOGRAPHY

For more than three months the Kosmos-1500 artificial satellite has been photographing the

World Ocean from the near-Earth orbit.

The amount of information obtained from orbit shows that scientific investigations from space probes are becoming more and more effective with each passing year, said Yu. Terkhin, the Institute's department head, commenting on the results of research.

The Kosmos-1500 did a good job late in 1983 when experts made use of it to carry out the difficult operation of saving from the ice trap the ships that had got stuck in the eastern part of the Arctic. The photographs transmitted from the shortest routes for the movement of the convoy.

The satellite has shown high performance in solving not only practical but also many theoretical problems involved in the study of the ocean. The hundreds of photographs, received and processed, have helped specify the boundaries of intensive currents and frontal divisions of ocean waters. A wealth of material has been accumulated on energy active zones of the ocean, which will help to improve models of shaping weather and climate.

## OF INTEREST

### Arctic shark in South Atlantic

A rare specimen, an Arctic shark, has been added to the museum attached to the Atlantic Fisheries and Oceanography Research Institute in Khabarovsk. The "Volny Vostok" trawler brought it from the South-West Atlantic where, despite its four metres in length and six hundred kilograms in weight it was caught in an ordinary trawl. Researchers are now wondering how the shark came to be so far south.

## VIEWPOINT

### SOVIET NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAMME

Gleb SPIRIDONOV

The attitude towards nuclear energy varies from country to country. Many scientists believe, however, that as yet, there is no alternative to it for the foreseeable future. Its present share in world electricity is fairly insignificant — in 1982 it accounted for 8 per cent.

More than 200 atomic power plants are now being built in various parts of the world. It is expected that by 1985 they will account for 17 per cent of world power production. There are powerful arguments in our country too in favour of the wide use of this promising type of energy. True, we have sufficient resources of oil, gas and coal to provide for the dynamic development of our economy for many years ahead, and for the provision of significant assistance in this field to the countries of the socialist community. But as well as being useful fuels, oil, gas, and coal are also valuable raw materials for the chemical and biological, etc., industries. So they should be saved. Besides, while the main resources of fuel are concentrated in the eastern regions of this country, the European part accounts for 80 per cent of power consumed.

The USSR long-term energy programme provides for the construction of a wide network of atomic power plants in the European part of the Soviet Union with a total capacity of 100 million kilowatts over the next few decades.

The current five-year plan provides for the construction of a number of large atomic power plants. It is planned to put into operation over 20 million kilowatts of reactor capacity by 1990, and to increase the generation of nuclear energy by almost three times, 4-7,000 megawatt plants with thermal reactors of 1 to 1,500 megawatts will be built, thus considerably reducing the cost of nuclear energy.

Soviet research has opened new possibilities for the utilization of nuclear fuel for both electricity and heating. Atomic heating stations are already being built in the cities of Gorky and Voronezh. A number of such plants to be constructed in the vicinity of major towns will produce both electricity and heat.

The Soviet Union has the lead over other countries in the field of fast nuclear reactor plants which ensure far more efficient use of natural uranium resources.

The accelerated development of nuclear energy in this country rests on a production base of its own. The USSR has built and is expanding major atomic engineering works, including Atomenergoproekt, the leading enterprise in the field. Many problems involving the construction of atomic plants are resolved jointly in cooperation with the countries of the socialist community.

The Soviet energy programme proceeds from the economic and ecological advantages of nuclear energy. The cost of nuclear electricity goes down each year, it is already cheaper than that produced at certain thermal plants, while the environmental impact in atomic power generation has a high cost-benefit effect by comparison to conventional power industries.



## PROFILES



## MARINA SEMYONOVA

Marina Semyonova during rehearsal with Bolshoi Ballet soloists Nadezhda Pavlova and Vyacheslav Gordeyev.

"I saw 'Swan Lake' at the Bolshoi danced by Marina Semyonova. Frenzied applause and cries of bravo echoed round the auditorium — such was the beauty and perfection of Russian art. That evening Tchaikovsky and Semyonova combined to create a national celebration in which beauty triumphed..." — thus wrote the Soviet author, Alexei Tolstol. Recently, Professor Marina Semyonova, People's Artist of the USSR, celebrated her 75th birthday. A teacher of classical ballet, she takes a refresher class for dancers at the Bolshoi Ballet company, and teaches at the faculty of choreography at the Leningrad Institute of Dramatic Art.

A graduate of the Leningrad ballet school, Semyonova made her debut as a ballerina in 1928. She was acclaimed by critics — there had not been such a success, it was said, since the time of Anna Pavlova. I began dancing at an astonishing time, recalls Marina Semyonova. Everything around me was buzzing with excitement, bubbling with passion. The search for new approaches in art affected ballet too, of course. A mass of dance studios and schools were born — each with its own programme. There were even doubts as to whether classical ballet was needed. But Agrippina Vaganova came to its defence. For her, as for us, her pupils, classical dance was a flexible system, imbuing all that was best from the various schools of choreography and realizing it in movement. One can only create new art by having a perfect knowledge of what has gone before. Classical dance is our inspiration, the basis for the creation of the dramatic image in ballet.

Semyonova was the first Soviet ballerina to dance in Paris: her Giselle put pay to the legend about the "destruction of ballet in Soviet Russia". The French saw Semyonova as representing a new school of choreography, retaining, while at the same time enriching the achievements of Russian ballet. Semyonova has gone down in the history of Soviet ballet as an ideal performer of the classical repertoire — of such parts as Odette, Odile, Nika, Esmeralda, Raymonda and Aurora...

Today she passes on her experience to the stars of the Bolshoi Ballet company — to such world famous names as Nina Timofeyeva, Natalya Besmertnova, Nadezhda Pavlova, Maya Plisetskaya comes to her for help. As for the junior members of the company, they dream of joining Semyonova's troupe, but interesting ballet class.

Rehearsing with Semyonova gives one immense pleasure, says Maya Plisetskaya. Her great erudition in all that concerns choreography, her constant attention to details of dance — this is what makes work with her so enjoyable. There is no conflict between academicism and imagery in her teaching. She strives for expressiveness within the severe chaste form of classical dance and when she demonstrates how a particular movement should be danced, she attains a brilliance, simplicity and richness of intonation, which are peculiar to her alone.

What do you consider to be the most fundamental aspect of your work as a teacher?

To attain a natural plasticity from my pupils. In dance each ballerina expresses her idea of life. But every dancer is different, with her own character, her own internal and emotional world. The language of classical ballet is one, but different. We seek the approach which comes closest to the internal world of each dancer, while at the same time adhering to the original conception of the choreographer.

As well as taking a class at the Bolshoi Theatre, you also function in the latter task?

I never try to get my pupils to shape their performance on mine. This is both undesirable and impossible. Natalya Besmertnova's "Swan Lake" is hers and her alone, as is Nadezhda Pavlova's Aurora. My job is to help them find those images in each role. I'm a friend when it comes to the purity of the finishing touches of each movement — for this, after all, is an inherent component of choreographic speech.

## 'RUSSIAN SEASON' IN PARIS

The Châtelet Theatre in Paris has launched a "Russian Season" dedicated to the music of five outstanding Russian composers—Borodin, Rimsky-Korsakov, Mussorgsky, Balakirev and Kul.

Parisians will be able to hear the operas "The Golden Cockerel", "The Tale of the Invisible Town of Kitezh", "Prince Igor", and other works, as well as Russian symphonic and chamber music.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Ballets. P. Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" with choreography by D. Balanchin has been staged in this country for the first time by the Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre. The one-act ballet is a tribute to the memory of the outstanding choreographer. Production is by A. Plisetskaya, a choreographer from Moscow.

Exhibitions. "The Builders", the well-known work by Fernand Léger, from the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow is the centerpiece of an exhibition dedicated to this outstanding French artist, which has opened in Bologna. The exhibition features sketches and drawings illustrating the preparatory stages to the painting of this picture, as well as photographs and documents testifying to Léger's close interest in the subject of building.

Tours. The Ensemble of Song and Dance of the Donskoi Cosacks has set off on a two-month long tour of the cities of France, Belgium and Switzerland, while Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, and Colombia are to be visited by the Leningrad Ballet on ice. The tour of the Leningrad company will last for three months.

## JOINT OPERA PRODUCTIONS IN SOFIA

The musical theatres of the Bulgarian capital Sofia have started off the new year with two new joint productions by Bulgarian and Soviet masters, Tikhon Khrennikov's opera "Dorothea" was staged with great success at the Makedonsky State Musical Theatre by the Soviet director, Boris Pokrovsky who is well known in Bulgaria. For the past quarter of a century Pokrovsky has been invited to produce opera in Sofia, where he has staged works by Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, and Prokofiev.

A rapturous response greeted the first night of a new production of Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty" at the Sofia People's Opera House. The production was by Maria Liepa, the Soviet ballet dancer.

## Book fair in India

The traditional International Book Fair has opened in Delhi. More than a thousand Indian publishers and book dealers are taking part in the fair which is being held in the Indian capital for the sixth time. Nearly half a million books are on show. Among the foreign participants the Soviet Union has put on the most varied and extensive display consisting of books in the Indian languages published in the USSR, as well as books for children and publications dedicated to life in this country and to its peaceful foreign policies.

During the fair, numerous conferences, seminars and discussions are to be held on problems of book publishing and publicity.

## SCHOLARS MEET IN KOMI

The International Committee of Ugro-Finnish Scholars has decided to hold its sixth regular congress in Syktyvkar, the capital of the Komi Autonomous Republic.

This was decided by H. Rochev, vice-chairman of the Soviet organizing committee for the congress. Director of the Institute of Linguistics, Literature and History of the Komi Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The theme of the present congress, "Languages, Ethnics, and the Culture of the Ugro-Finnish (Uralian) Peoples, Their History and Their State", has aroused considerable interest among scholars of the world.

## SUCCESS OF GEORGIAN MUSICIANS

The pervasive atmosphere in the Beethovenhalle in Bonn was of that festive kind which stems from a meeting with great art. The Bonn public, which is sophisticated, refined and pampered by performances of world stars, demanded continuous curtain calls. The object of their admiration was a chamber orchestra from Tbilisi under the leadership of soloist Liava Isaakadze.

The performance was an outstanding success. Mozart, Mendelssohn and Vivaldi sounded perfect in an immaculate performance of genuine style.

The Georgian performers evoked a profound understanding of the pieces and the of the time in which they were created. The audience's stormy ovations to Liava Isaakadze who played soloist and conductor.

A-tur violin concerto evoked the grace and perfection of Mozart, while "General Anzeiger" was performed by Vivaldi "could be more emotional and expressive."

## CULTURAL LINKS GROW WIDER

The Days of Culture of the Republic of Cuba festival, held in the USSR, has ended in Moscow. During the Days, a protocol was signed between the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Cuba for cooperation in 1984 and 1985.

It envisages a display of paintings by Soviet artists dedicated to the theme of Lenin to be shown at an exhibition at Museum of the Revolution in Havana. There will also be exchange exhibitions drawn from the collections of major art museums in the two countries, as well as tours by famous theatres and other companies and performers. Joint productions of films and cooperation between the theatres, educational establishments, museums and libraries of Cuba and the USSR will continue.

As part of the Days of Cuban Culture, the Cuban trumpeter, Arturo Sandoval has given a number of concerts in Moscow. He has been on successful tours of this country before. This time, he brought along his jazz quintet.

A number of Cuban exhibitions are still underway in Moscow. Among these is a display of paintings and graphic sheets by Mariano Rodriguez.

Arturo Sandoval and his trumpet.



"The Singing Woman" by Mariano Rodriguez.



СТРОИКОНОМИЯ 84

## 'Stroiekonomia-84'

The International exhibition, "Economy of Material, Power and Fuel Resources in the Construction and Building Materials Industry" has launched this year's exhibition season in Moscow. The display, which has been mounted with the sponsorship of V/O Exponent, has more than three hundred firms from 19 countries taking part.

## Decades of mutually advantageous relations

30 years have passed since the signing of the first Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Romania. Decades of fruitful relations between the two countries have yielded tangible results in the development of economic cooperation.

The industrial enterprises built in Romania with Soviet assistance during the years of people's power now manufacture two-thirds of that country's rubber and produce about a half of its electric power, as well as a significant amount of other highly important products.

The Romanian section of the Iron Gates-2 hydropower plant, being constructed jointly with Yugoslavia, has been supplied with two power units made in Leningrad, while the other six are being manufactured after Soviet blueprints. At the same time Romania is helping to build the Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya atomic power plant and in compensation for its participation in the project will receive electric power.

During the current five-year plan period (1981-1985), goods turnover between the two countries will increase by almost

twofold by comparison to the previous five-year period and will be in excess of 17 thousand million roubles. The Soviet Union continues to be Romania's major trading partner: accounting for about 20 per cent of that country's foreign trade.

The range of goods featuring in trade between the two countries is updated all the time. Only recently, for example, deliveries to the USSR were complemented by a widely sought after chemical product manufactured in Romania after an original Soviet technology. Such Romanian export goods as specialized ships, railway trucks to carry grain, soybeans and other farm products, machinery contribute to tackling the tasks of the Soviet Food Programme.

In the photo: cars inside "Yuri Avto", a new Soviet ship.

Photo by V. Lisitsyn, TASS

## Soviet cars for export

Large consignments of Soviet cars are shipped to the GDR, Belgium, Holland, Finland, France and West Germany among other countries from Riga merchant marine port. In 1983 alone about 1,500 ships set sail from Riga carrying Soviet cars.

Mutual trade in equipment for agriculture and the food industry between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union amounts to 450 million roubles a year.

## WEATHER

February 11-13  
In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather with clear spells is expected. Light snow at times. Night temperatures of -12° to -17°C and of -9° to -12°C during the day. E and SE wind, 5-10 mps.

Thomson Oy in Moscow. This helps us considerably in expanding cooperation with your country. Over the past two decades our mutual volume of trade has increased approximately twentyfold. We supply your country with plywood, building materials, storage facilities for vegetables, farms, clothing, etc. and in turn buy from you timber, a certain range of machine tools, and some foodstuffs from Soviet cooperatives. Cooperation in third countries has become an interesting and mutually beneficial form of business exchange in which Finnish panel board made out of Soviet plywood is sold to advantage.

Thomson also acts as an official representative for Soviet V/O Export to help sell its products on Scandinavian markets.

The exhibition has been a venue for a debut of sorts. The joint-stock corporation of Ilstroi which was set up last November, has begun cooperation with the Soviet Union by taking part in this year's first exhibition in Moscow. Its name is a Russian abbreviation for "Italian Construction". The corporation, which includes 91 firms, has been set up specifically for cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Italy has been taking place for many years in certain areas, said Ilstroi's President Pierangelo Ramella. However, there have been too few contacts in construction. We have decided to set this situation right. We have united the efforts of major Italian firms to reveal possibilities which might interest our Soviet partners. In our turn, we are now attentively studying a range of Soviet goods and licences which are also of interest to us for possible purchases.

We hope that participation in this exhibition will be the beginning of useful cooperation between our two countries in the area of building.

Viktor YEVKIN



Yuri Avto, a new Soviet ship.

Photo by V. Lisitsyn, TASS

## INSURANCE FOR FOREIGN MOTORISTS

Every year, more and more motorists come to this country. Although driving is a pleasure, it always entails a degree of risk. Motorists are therefore advised to insure their cars with Ingosstrakh against accident, damage and third-party liability while driving in this country.

In the case of insured cars Ingosstrakh is liable for any damage caused to the vehicle in an accident, natural disaster or theft, etc. Under third-party liability insurance, Ingosstrakh undertakes to indemnify third parties direct, or compensate the tourist for whatever sum he is liable to pay for damage he has incurred.

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## SOVIET RAILWAYS

## Contacts and contracts

At the fourth meeting in Antananarivo of the Joint Soviet-Madagascar Intergovernmental commission on economic and technical cooperation and trade it was noted that great importance is attached to the metallurgical map compiled by Soviet geologists for the central part of Madagascar, giving the island a key to the country's natural resources. The Malagasy side has expressed gratitude to the

Soviet Union for training national specialists. The delegates who attended the meeting examined the questions involved in the expansion of cooperation in agriculture.

Soviet-Indian trade has been steadily growing of late. The protocol on goods turnover for 1984, signed last December provides for a further growth in commodity circulation. In order to fulfil the plans, close cooperation of firms and enterprises of both countries is of great importance. This aim was served by the special seminar "Export of machine equipment and technology from the USSR to India", held in Delhi.

In Moscow, the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has held the 109th session in order to discuss a number of issues around economic, technical and scientific cooperation. The delegation discussed proposals to improve the trade relations in foreign trade including mutual deliveries of spares for machines and equipment.

A regular session of the Joint Soviet-Korean Commission on Fishing held in Moscow, has discussed fish stocks and marine life resources in the areas of the Pacific which join the Soviet and North Korean coasts. Agreements have been reached on mutual assignments of quotas for fishing in 1984 and on the supplies of fuel to Korean fishing vessels for joint fishing and those in Soviet ports.

## Intourist news

can be arranged at any frontier, as well as in the cities of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Kishinev, Lvov, Odessa, Tallinn and Chernoviy. Third-party liability insurance is included in the terms for hiring cars to foreign motorists in the USSR.

If a foreign motorist's car has been damaged in an accident, or stolen, he should ask for assistance from the State Traffic Inspectorate, from the nearest Intourist agency or from an Ingosstrakh office, all of whom can help him organize the necessary repairs.

Boris ROGOZIN